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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Algectras

For a second time within a twelvemonth the world has gained immeasurably by the proper, opportune, tactful and entirely successful intervention of the present Administration in the interest of peace.

Add Algeciras to the account of ener getic and beneficial altruism begun at Portsmouth and send congratulations directly to THEODORE ROOSEVELT and ELIHU ROOT at Washington.

Senator Dolliver Set Right.

Referring to a recent editorial article in THE SUN, wherein the Senators were adjured to follow Mr. ROOSEVELT rather than Mr. Long in the matter of judicial review for administrative rate flxing. the eloquent Mr. DOLLIVER said in his speech of Thursday:

" Only this morning a famous newspaper printed an extract from the President's message and denounced the amendment of my honorable friend the Senator from Kansas on the ground that it was in violation of the President's views and attitude on this question. . . . The newspaper to which I alluded a moment ago printed an extract from one of the President's speeches, and followed to with a denunciation of the amendment which my friend the Senator from Kansas introduced yesterday, leaving the impression upon the public mind with a curious mixture of sincerity and satire, that the President of the United States had either changed his position or had never occupied any such position as he would be put in by the amendment of the Senator from Kansas."

We do not know what the eloquent Mr. DOLLIVER means by "a curious mixture of sincerity and satire." We make no defence against the charge of candor. but if there was satire in the reproduction of the President's own admirably clear presentation of his idea of the proper scope of judicial review, as contained in his speech at Raleigh, we can only say that the satire was unconscious.

There is, however, in Mr. DOLLIVER's treatment of the President's previous atterances on the subject what we shall venture to call, without the slightest intentional disrespect, a curious mixture of inaccuracy and evasion.

Inaccuracy, because Senator DOLLIVER speaks in one place of the passage THE Sun reprinted as being an "extract from the President's message," whereas it is not from any of his messages, but from a speech delivered to the people, in which he expressed, without the restraints of documentary form, exactly what was in his mind regarding court review; because, in the second place, Mr. Dolli-VER speaks of THE SUN as having "denounced" the so-called Long amendment when in truth we have not denounced it, but only exhibited it in comparison with Mr. ROOSEVELT'S utterances, and, in the third place, because he makes the remarkable statement, unsupported, we believe, by any evidence, that Mr. Roose-VELT'S responsibility for the so-called Long amendment is such that the enactment of the amendment would "put him in a position" either consistent or inconsistent with his previous attitude.

Evasion, because in his attempt to show by citations from Mr. ROOSEVELT'S writings and speeches that the President has all along occupied a "position" consistent with the so-called Long amendment Mr. DOLLIVER avoided the reproduction of that very extract from the Raleigh speech which formed the text of our remarks, and consequently of his own. If Mr. DOLLIVER had printed this extract along with the others which he incorporated in his speech he would have illuminated the pages of the Congressional Record with the important fact that President ROOSEVELT said at Raleigh less than six months ago:

" But in my judgment the most important thing to do is to give to this administrative body power to make its findings effective, and this can be done only by giving it power where complaint is made of a given rate as being unjust or unreasonable, If it finds the complaint proper, then itself to fix a maximum rate which it regards as just and reasonnoie, this rate to go into effect practically at once. that is, within a reasonable time, and to stay in effect, unless reversed by the courts.

" I carnestly hope that we shall see a law giving

this power passed by Congress." We assure the eloquent gentleman from Iowa that this effort to set him right is as replete with friendly sincerity as it is void of humorous intention. Follow ROOSEVELT, we say again, not Long and DOLLIVER!

Brazilian Finances.

Our recent comment on the financial condition in Brazil brings a reply which is somewhat too long for quotation in full. It begins as follows:

"My attention was drawn to an article, published last week, in one of the morning issues of your valued journal, under the title 'Financial Trouble in Brazil.' It was therein stated that foreign creditors of Brazil were asked and consented to walve interest on the national debt for three years.'

"I beg leave to affirm that the above assertion is utterly erroneous."

statement of the conditions which led up to Brazil's financial disturbances, which he does not deny. Slavery was abolished in 1888, and in 1889 a republican Government was substituted for a monarchy. This naturally disarranged the normal orderly procession of affairs and resulted in a period of inflation and a heavy fall in exchange. Our correspondent then says:

"To stop the prolongation of such an unwar ranted situation in 1898 the Government of Brazil, authorized by Congress; contracted with the banking house of Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & Sons a loan of £10,000,000, under stipulated conditions, for the purpose of paying the interest on the foreign debt, for three years, with the gold bonds of this loan, at par, bearing 5 per cent, interest, and to resume payment of interest and amortization in gold at the end of said three years-1. e., in 1901."

This is one way of stating the matter. For a different statement of it we quote from two sources of information, both of them presumably competent. At the time of this transaction Mr. THOMAS C. DAWSON was the United States Secretary of Legation at Rio Janeiro. In his history of the South American republics (page 509) Mr. Dawson says: "The last act of PRUDENTE'S Administration was to make an agreement by which the foreign creditors consented to waive the eccipt of their interest for three years.' Mr. CHARLES E. AKERS has been for many years the resident South American correspondent of the London Times. In his 'History of South America" (page 306) Mr. AKERS says: "Cash interest payments were suspended for three years dating from July 1, 1898, and bonds is-

sued instead for the amount due." We made no charge that Brazil had defaulted in her interest account or that the national finances were in an unsound condition. We merely referred to a situation which is no secret—namely that the Brazilians are reaping the bitter fruit of a period of inflation and paper money. We have no doubt that Brazil will speedily emerge from her troubles, and that the lesson will be of benefit, as

such lessons usually are. We do not altogether agree with our correspondent-who, by the way, is a Brazilian-that his country is "the richest in the world," but we stand by our statement that Brazil is potentially "one of the richest countries in the world. We most cordially hope for her a speedy entrance into her full inheritance, and we believe that happy experience to be amply assured by the ability of her administrators and the progressive spirit of her people.

Cutting Submarine Cables in War.

If a belligerent cuts, outside the three mile limit, a submarine cable belonging to a neutral, but laid to the enemy's territory, is there any obligation to pay the bill for repairs? The French Government, which has a claim against the United States for damages caused by the cutting of the Cuban cable in the war with Spain, contends that the American Government is liable; but our State Department, while recommending that the bill of \$77,712 be paid, does not admit the liability. When the matter came up in the House of Representatives a day or two ago Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts wanted to know what legal basis there was for the claim of the Compagnie Française des Cables Télégraphiques which the French Government was trying to collect. "We do not pay for ordinary private property which we damage in case of war," he said. "Why is this private property different from other private property?" Mr. Mahon of Pennsylvania replied that the cable was cut "on the high seas" beyond the three mile limit. Mr. PAYNE of New York was not convinced that any liability had been incurred because the acts were done-the cable was cut in twelve placesbeyond the three mile limit. "It would seem to me," he said, "that a French citizen making an investment in Cuba went there under the Spanish authority and took the protection of the Spanish law, and if the Spanish Government was unable to protect him in a war waged by the United States, why should the United States pay the damage?"

If a letter from Secretary Root urg ing payment of the claim had not been read to the House the bill of the French company would probably have been "hung up" again-two Congresses had already slighted it. In his letter Mr. Root said: "The Government of the French Republic has at no time relaxed its interest in the enactment of the contemplated relief, and has repeatedly expressed its confidence that the United States would meet its admitted moral liability in the premises. International good faith requires that this be done." Mr. Roor's letter was addressed to Speaker CANNON. The Secretary was careful not to commit himself to the opinion that the French Government had a legal claim. "There is no international law," said Mr. MAHON. "It is simply international comity and good faith and equity." Indeed, the bill provided for payment of the claim "as an act of grace and comity." Equity is a pretty good basis for international law; but, after all, what do the authorities say?

Cable cutting in war is comparatively new as a belligerent act, and the law of nations with regard to it has not taken shape. The United States Naval War Code, Article V., lays down the rule that "submarine telegraphic cables between the territory of an enemy and neutral territory may be interrupted within the territorial jurisdiction of the enemy." There is not much light here, for in the House it was stated by Mr. MAHON that the cable cutting was done outside the three mile limit. With the greater range of ordnance this has become rather a vague and certainly an unsatisfactory Our well known attitude toward our term. We are inclined to doubt whether neighbors in the Western Hemisphere Mr. Manon had the facts pat. The should relieve us of any charge or im- American naval officers must have known plication of deliberate or careless mis- the war code by heart; moreover, the any of those neighbors. Had we de- great danger from the Spanish fire on voted a column to the matter instead of shore. It is a fact that two cable staa few inches of space, it is possible that | tions were destroyed by our guns, and our correspondent would have been the bill presented no doubt includes comsaved the trouble of making his reply. pensation for the stations. At the meet-Our brief statement was not "utterly ing of the Institute of International Law erroneous," although an elaborate ex- at Brussels in 1902 it was resolved, or planation might have modified the im- agreed, that on the high seas a cable mier, was, as this indicates, first played

that if the cable were cut outside the three mile line it must be repaired by the belligerent. The conclusions of the Institute are not, however, binding upon the nations. OPPENHEIM'S "International Law," the latest and fullest work on the subject, speaks of the question

as "absolutely unsettled." The House decided to lay the bill aside with a favorable recommendation. As similar claims by British companies have been settled, it would be invidious to neglect the French claim. But until an international convention lavs down the rule of liability, liquidation in such cases will only be made "as an act of grace and comity." No nation cares to set precedents which may cost it dear when other nations decline to admit their responsibility. A cable cutting bill of \$77,712 is a trifle; in a big war it might be millions.

Vesuvius in Eruption.

Mount Vesuvius from the accounts at hand is now more violently active than at any time since 1872. The area of lava flow seems to be unusually wide. The main stream, issuing from a new crater formed to the east of the old one, has divided, one branch flowing east toward Terziglio and the other continuing south or southwest toward Bosco Trecase. The two other streams reported toward Ottajano, northeast of Vesivius, and Torre del Greco, southwest, must come from separate fissures, and if Portici. due west, is threatened by lava, it must be from still another opening. The impression conveyed by the cablegrams is of lava overflowing from every side of the crater except the north.

The town of Bosco Trecase, now said to be burled, had never before been actufarms and vineyards of the district had been invaded repeatedly. The lava of 1780, which reached the sea west of Torre Annunziata, passed pretty close to it but spared Bosco Trecase. Nearly adjoining the town to the east is Bosco Reale, where remarkable archæological discoveries have been made in recent years. This is also in immediate danger. Pompeii is three miles away and the lava has never come nearer to it than that distance. Its destruction was due to ashes. As for Naples, it has little to fear from Vesuvius outside of earthquake shocks and ashes. The greatest danger from eruption there would come from the breaking out again of extinct volcanoes nearer at hand, like

the Vomero hill. The mountain dwellers are accustomed to taking a great many risks on Vesuvius, but in this eruption they have good reason for alarm. The volcanic action in the Tyrrhene basin has been very destructive during the past year. The earthquake catastrophe in south Calabria with its repeated shocks was Sicilian Islands, and now seems to have a climax in Vesuvius more violent than it has been for a generation at least The memory of the Martinique disaster. too, will shake faith in past experiences and records and make even scientific men anxious about what the volcano may do.

Sporting Events and the Hen. It was eggs against beef, and when Cambridge outrowed Oxford on the victors. It was a glorious triumph of the writes. hencoop over the stockyard. A month ago the annual boat race between the two great British universities looked like another victory for Oxford. Some one advised the Cambridge crew to eat less beef and more eggs. The improvement in the conditon of the "Cantabs" was sudden and sustained. The end crowned the diet.

We may expect now that Harvard and Yale and the crews that will row on the Hudson in June will carry to their training quarters at New London and Poughkeepsie their own private coops, filled with hens guaranteed to lay at least twice every twenty-four hours. If eggs can win boat races in England, why not on the American Thames and the

Yankee Rhine? Indeed, the possibilities of sporting victories from the egg diet seem to be far reaching. We are told that it was because Birmingham was fed on eggs that he defeated the great Priam in the Doncaster St. Leger of 1830. If the story be true, the way is pointed to a great reform on the American turf. Let eggs be substituted for "dope." They are less expensive and less harmful. In eggs there appear to be the elements of both power and speed. With one eating eggs and the other munching oats. who knows but that a May J. might beat a Sysonby?

The Court Tennis Players. There are few games that so happily unite strategic complications to stir the brain and spirited action to render supple the muscles as court tennis, at which the schoolboy JAY GOULD and CHARLES E. SANDS, who has passed forty, played for the national championship yesterday in this city. To play it well the bat must at all times govern the pace, placing and twist of the ball, and to this end sheer strength and the glory of hitting hard must be subordinated to the tennis stroke. This restraint is by no means easy in the heat of rivalry. It demands that mind must always dominate the physical powers, for he who slambangs is lost. The cut put on the ball by the proper stroke is equal to the cue power of a skilled billiardist, who has the advantage of playing on a still ball, while at tennis the twist must be imparted to a ball in motion. The finalists for this year's title, the youthful aspirant and the defender of the 1905 championship, statement which would tend to injure cable cutters could have been in no displayed to the full degree the varied resources of the game.

> It is a Yankee solecism, our British cousins say, to call the game court tennis. They assert that it is better sportsmanship and better English to entitle it plain tennis. Now tennis, which is styled in France la paume and the player a pau

at Paris until the sixteenth century. The French received the game, with olives and other blessings, from Spain, where the hand game has been succeeded by that in which a basket work gauntlet is used, and the name changed to pelota.

Tennis has been regarded since the introduction of the racquets as the best game played with a ball in a court. Its first cousins in direct descent are fives, or handball, racquets and pelota, and the latter day modifications are lawn tennis, Badminton and squash. In the United States a great popularity has been won for indoor lawn tennis, the nets being raised and courts marked out on the drill floors of armories or similar halls. This statement of a development that is still unattained in Great Britain should be sufficient to justify Americans in the use of the term "court tennis." It is used solely for better identification and not to disparage the antiquity, beauty or dignity of the pastime, for otherwise the winter sort of lawn tennis might be

confounded with the court game. To the upholders of the kingly recreation hereabouts there was a special satisfaction in that yesterday's finalists might both be claimed as New Yorkers. From the initial competition in 1893 the contest, held alternately at Boston and New York, has been too often won for New England, Until Mr. SANDS won last year we could not claim a homebred champion, while FISKE WARREN, L. M. STOCKTON and JOSHUA CRANE, Jr. had been winners for Boston, the latter on four occasions. EUSTACE H. MILES the English amateur, won in 1900. It is true that B. SPALDING DE GARMENDIA was the titular champion for New York in 1894 and 1895, but his supremacy for so long in American court tennis and ally touched by the lava, though the racquets was due primarily to the skill in court games acquired as a boy at pelota when residing in Spain. That both winner and runner up in this year's play were of New York lineage is a crumb of comfort in a winter that has witnessed the success of Bostonians in the national racquets singles and doubles championships.

Driver and Driven.

Some Buckeye potters have been chosen by Uncle JOE CANNON to receive his reluctant confession that the Dingley tariff is not divine and immutable:

" I am satisfied that there will be no tariff revision at this Congress, but it goes without saying that the desire for a change, which exists in the common mind, will drive the Republican party, if coninued in power, to a tariff revision. I do not want it, but it will come in the not distant future."

Uncle Joe should talk English. When he uses such a phrase as "goes without saving" the cynical will wonder if his tariff revision prophecy says without "going." We won't split hairs, however, with a statesman who has so few to lose. It is impossible not to like a stiff followed by a succession of eruptions necked old hunker who doesn't want and earthquakes in the Lipari and other tariff revision but admits that most other folks do.

Common folks, the common mind, Uncle Joe is an uncommon mind, but he needn't have insisted upon his mental

And does the Republican party have to be "driven" into a policy like an ass that mends its pace with beating? Tut a fig! The Republican party leads and doesn't follow. It has been said a million times. It is believed by millions. Yet Mr. Cannon, a well known driver Thames yesterday every hen from Put- himself, sees his party and himself about ney to Mortlake cackled a salute to the to be driven. He speaks better than he

The "not distant future." When is that? Not near and yet not distant. Even this vague temporal indication was not intended for publication. Mr. Cannon's public and official programme buts off mañana still further:

" For the general interest of the whole country revision should be postponed as long as possible." The far, not the near, future.

In this public declaration or defiance Mr. Cannon distinctly reads the Massachusetts Republicans out of the party: " Our friends the enemy insist on an immediate

evision of the tariff. If a majority of the people demand immediate general revision they will elect a majority of the members of this House in favor of immediate general revision." In 1905 the Massachusetts Republican

platform said: " We approve the position taken by our Senators and Representatives in favor of present action [on

revision of the tariffl." Mr. Cannon gives the Massachusetts Republicans notice that they ought to vote for Democratic candidates for

Representatives in Congress. Probably the advice will not be taken. Probably Massachusetts Republicans like to be kicked, solemnly and publicly.

"I can't recall anything he has done in his two terms in Congress, can you?"—Thisopork Horst-Man, who wants Representative Nicholas Long-worth's seat.

Most people can.

"He appealed to the British to, as far as they add, trust the men on the spot, and not worry

Substitute the Philippines for India, and

the application will be obvious. Virtue and morality had great triumphs last week. The Massichusetts House of Representatives refused to allow the sale of liquor in the public dining rooms of hotels ofter 11 P. M. A man who asks to have a drink sent up to his bedroom in a Boston hotel is put in the stocks in the Common for forty-eight hours. In Pittsburg the District Attorney threatened to raid "every fashionable card party" where bridge whist or poker is played for stakes. Unfashionable card parties can gamble all they like. Thus the world grows visibly better every

week. Esperanto wants to be the universal language. The principles of its construction are simple, as its disciples asseverate, and it may be mastered easily and with only a few weeks study. This sounds too good to be true right at the start; and it doesn't require any painful amount of thinking to find the deadly "but": You need to know the elements at least of the syntax of Spanish and Italian, French and German, Latin and a few other languages, living and dead, with a smattering of comparative philology, before you may aspire to the ambitious goal of Esperantism. With this impie knowledge as a starter the rest is

To the average person, however, the prolimitary condition to becoming an Espes fatal, like the need of a fulcrum for belonging to a neutral could be cut only with the palm of the hand. It was es- the lover of ARCHIMEDES. How easy to Our correspondent proceeds with a if an effective blockade existed and tablished in France in the thirteenth scale the 20,000 foot peak of Buwensori,

within the imits of that blockade, but | century, but the racquet was not in use | if one could start from the 15,000-foot mark | THE REAPPEARANCE OF MAJOR | AUTHORITY IN SCHOOL AND HOME where explorer WYLDE stopped in 1901.

> Our good friends the Methodists should keep careful record of the date on which they decided to establish a great mission in the Bowery, otherwise BIRD S. COLER will claim the credit for it later on and say that the venture was the result of his reprimand at the present church conference. where he declared that the churches were not doing enough for the poor.

ANDREW C. FIRLDS'S home is guarded by private detectives, but the reports do not particularize as to whether the sleuths are there to prevent somebody from getting away or from getting in.

The Hon. EUGENE A. PHILBIN has made a speech before the Board of Estimate in behalf of the Metropolitan Parks Association without weeping.

No one familiar with Rough Rider literature will be disposed to question General SHERMAN BELL'S ability "to raise an army of 10,000 men among former Rough Riders for service in Venezuela:

Our mothers are women and so are our wives. -The Hon. ANDREW CARNEGIE. Where is Monsieur C. AUGUSTE DUPIN

I am not an alarmist.-The Rev. THOMAS F Just an alarmee.

THE CHECK-OFF SYSTEM. To Force Recognition of the Miners' Unio

Is the Purpose of It. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The demands of Mr. Mitchell's committee include an "agreement with the United Mine Workers of America" and the "check-off" system. The union could not survive without the check-off system; it is the backbone of the

organization. understand just what this system means. Briefly, it means that the employers retain from the pay of their employees a certain percentage of the latter's earnings, which is to be turned over to the union. Within the last few days the committee representing workers in District 2 of the bituminous fields has been in discussion with the opera tors' committee at Clearfield, Pa., and among the propositions submitted to the operators is one setting out fully the scope of this checkoff system, which, by the way, is not by any means new in the bituminous districts. The check-off provision in the miners' scale is as

The system of check-off for the United Mine Workers' organization to remain in force and must be observed. The amount to be deducted shall be 3 per cent. from all miners and 2 per cent. from all day men, or any additional assessment that may be or-dered. It shall be deemed of sufficient au-thority when a meeting has been duly called and full publicity given that, if a majority of thority when a meeting has been duly called and full publicity given that, if a majority of the men at such a meeting shall agree to favor the check-off, it shall be binding upon all the men at that mine; and all new men employed at the mine or mines, after a decision is reached by a majority vote to adopt the check-off, shall come under this rule, and a list of those paying, with the amount paid, shall be furnished semi-monthly. The check-off to be taken from the gross earnings and to have the preference over all other deductions, and this shall be considered one of the conditions of employment at all operations."

In the bituminous fields the union has been content up to this to assent silently to the principle of live and let live; it has not made it a condition of employment that the worker should be ipso facto a union man. As a matter of fact, the majority of mine workers in the bituminous districts of central Pennsylvania, otherwise known as the Clearfield region, are outside the organization, though following its lead and submitting to its dictation. But in the scale submitted to their employers this year the workers hold out flat footed for the "closed shop." None but a member of the union in good standing shall be permitted to earn his bread. To the

nember of the union in good standing shall member of the union in good standing shall be permitted to earn his bread. To the redit of the operators' committee be it re-orded they have refused to accept any such orded they have refused to accept any sucl ondition of employment. They stand un dition of employment. They stand un-lifiedly for the "open shop." is understood that Mr. Mitchell and his

It is understood that Mr. Mitchell and his advisers are more anxious to obtain "recognition" for their organization than they are to obtain anything else: and it is a pretty safe guess that if the anthracite owners were to offer to sign the old scale with the United Mine Workers of America as the other one of the contracting parties, the proposition would be instantly accepted. But will the operators make the offer? Not in a thousand years! And should they? Certainly not. A short sighted man would he be who should propose recognition of an organization that so deliberately alms to cut off from employment every man who exercises his right to sell his labor where and how he may, and who chooses to be independent of a union that would convert him from a freeman into a slave. And yet this is the kind of an organization which the bituminous operators, year after year, have succored and fostered by garnering into its treasury a portion of the earnings of their employees through the medium of the "cheek-off" system.

Philadelphia, April 6.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.

A Chicago Chiel in Manhattan. To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: As a citizen of Chicago I have for many years been under the impression that I was living among the most up to date and hustling people in the world. I have, however, just completed a week's residence with business associates in New York, and I now see plainly that in so thinking I have been most pre-

umptuous.
I am lost in admiration as each morning i watch my New York friends partake of what they term a "progressive breakfast," an innovation never even dreamed of in Chicago. Upon arising they immediately swallow a seidlitz powder and proceed rapidly to dress. Having completed their toilets, they enter the dining room hastily, drink a glass of milk and rush for the subway. On reaching their downtown station each buys an apple and an orange. The apple is thoroughly masticated while traversing the three intervening blocks to the ferry. The orange is comfortably eaten during the crossing of the North Piver

On arriving at the Pennsylvania Railroad sta-tion they gulp down a cup of coffee and a roll. As they leave the station each nonchalantly detaches a splinter from a neighboring telegraph pole in lieu of a toothpick, and thus having breakfasted well, progressively, en route, and without undue loss of time, my New York friends are quite pre pared for any contingency which New York, April 6. the day may

Citizens and Americans.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "N. R. C." asks: "What is an American as distinguished t

The difference is this: During the Spanish war. walle in conversation with a friend, he informed me that he would defend the United States against all countries except Germany, the land of his birth. In the event of a war with the latter country he would take sides against the United States. I told him that I would fight for America against all the world, Germany included, as did my father grandfather before me. He is a citizen, and I am

Perhaps there are thousands like him in this great NewBurger, April 7. C. M. Mill

The Indiana Pie Eater. On seeing a Hoosler eating a ple at the Wabash Rallroad station at Lafayette, Ind.] You never saw anything in your life

When stripped to the shirt and collar laid by With the sidil of knights in a tourney gay, Or the art of fencers with flashing blades. When armed with a case knife broad and keen

Equal Hay Buskirk's skill with a knife

Into a nice fat pie he wades.

With a roll of the eye and a twist of the wrist He defuly chisels a dripping slice And into his gaping mouth it throws

Like snow 'fore the burning breath of the sun. Or stubble dry in the rushing flame.

Melts the luselous ple 'neath the busy blade
Of Hay Buskirk of ple cating fame. Whenever he sows and whenever he plants

No phase of Luna can hold him back Yet such is his skill and his prowess keen That-would you believe it?-his lip and jaw Are free of scars from the plous knife That tosses the ple into his maw.

He locates the moon in the almanac. But when it comes to the eating of ple

RATHBONE.

WASHINGTON, April 7 .- There are signs that the case of Estes G. Rathbone is to be added to the list of subjects presented for public interest and official consideration. Senator Teller some weeks ago introduced a bill praying for an investigation of the case: the Ohio State Legislature has expressed its opinion that the matter should be heard; one Washington paper prints a picture of Major Rathbone, and the Washington Post says editorially:

Every one with a heart of pity for the victim o misfortune or injustice, or both, will be glad to hea of a reopening of the case of Estes G. Rathbone.

The trouble with this case is that Mr Rathbone is a "man with a grievance It is true that he was tried and convicted by a Cuban court, but a situation developed which debarred him from the privilege of a hearing on appeal. He was thus debarred in spite of the fact that Mr. Root, then Secretary of War, instructed Gen. Wood to amend the laws of Cuba in conformity with a draft which was sent with the instructions. By this order, which went into effect only on the day preceding the American withdrawal from the island, the Supreme Court of Culta was authorized to act as a trial court in the rehearing of such cases as that of Major Rathbone. In the meantime the passage of an amnesty act by the Cuban Congress left Major Rathbone without standing before the courts of the island. Pardoned by that act, he was declared without ground for appeal.

For nearly four years he has sought and demanded a hearing in this country or an official investigation of all his acts in Cuba. His persistent clamor at the doors of Congress, the War Department, the Post Office Department, and even the White House, does not seem like the course which would be pursued by a man who knew himself to be a criminal. He has always had many friends in public life, who have stood by him, asserting their faith in him. Among these were the late President McKinley and the late Senator Hanna.

An earlier attempt to secure a hearing hy Major Rathbone was unfortunately complicated with the matter of the promotion of Gen. Leonard Wood, and Rathbone went down in the defeat of Gen. Wood's opponents. The Teller bill for a full investigation of this case is now before the Senate Committee on Cuban Relations. Its purpose, as the petition sets forth, is "that the truth may be ascertained and justice done, and that your petitioner may be relieved from the unjust aspersions cast upon his character."

Why Not Trust the People?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In No. vember, 1904, Theodore Roosevelt trusted the people, and they elected him. In November, 1905, William Travers Jerom

trusted the people, and they elected him against the opposition of both parties Other similar cases might be cited, but those should be sufficient to convince Governor Higgins that all he need do is to trust the people rather than the professional politi clans of our party.

Why should be lie swake nights seeking means to please one politician without dis pleasing another? Why should be hesitate to veto bills which are, on their face, bills for politicians and not bills for the people? In whose hands can he or any elected public servant be safer than in the hands of the faith to the people all the time? Do we not see on all sides men practically unknown being lifted into high positions solely by the

public awakening, no man need depend for election to places of honor and trust on the will and whim or the venal cupidity of any one man or set of men.

In these days of a free press and great

The so-called "bosses" are bosses only so far as the people by neglect of duty or indifference to duty allow them to arrogate to themselves such utterly un-American positions. STALWART REPUBLICAN.

SCHENECTADY, April 7. Appreciating a Poet.

From an article on "Manual Arts in the Schools of New York" in the Educational Review. As an example may be taken the work in one

third grade room where the story of Hiawatha forms the centre of effort. The children knew the story well, and could give it, not only in their own language, but in the words of Longfellow. Around the room was a profusion of well made diminutive tepees, canoes, baskets, ornamental headdresses, peace pipes, bows and arrows, and other articles illustrating the Indian life of peace and war. These were constructed of various materia.s—bark, paper, wood, &c. On the walls were pictured illustrations of important scenes in the poem. Here the value of the previous construction work appeared. The tepees were drawn with a sense of their roundness: the pipes and baskets looked as if the artists thoroughly understood them The imagination was thus not overburdened with problems too difficult, but was made free to enter upon the charac teristic features of picture making, the dramatic intention, the composition, the handling of pigments, and the naive beginnings of perspective New objects of a more subtle character, perhap never observed in reality, such as a mass of dark ds, a blazing fire, or a stretch of sea, were freely Introduced with the natural abandon and astonis ing success seen only with geniuses or with chil-dren. It was quite plain, not only that Longfellow had become more concrete and interesting, but that each child had built for himself with th his own brain and hands a habitation for his mind more important than any mere appreciation of the poem, and more lasting than any of the products which he had thrown off in the process.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I remember well the election of 1840. It was claimed that Harrison lived in a log cabin and drank hard cider; and a log cabin was erected in Providence, R. I. and a log capin was erected in Providence, R. I., near my boyhood residence and hard cider was dispensed freely. The battle cry of the Whigs was, "Log cabin and hard cider." At most of the many great mass meetings held a glee club would sing Harrison songs. Here are some fragments that still linger in my memory:

"Peor Van was too tender a dandy To shoulder a musket and go While Harrison bailled so handy As he did at Tippecanoe."

Here are two lines from another stanza: "Van roasted his shins in a parier, Not fighting like Tippecanoe." Another ran like this:

"Oh, we'll sing the Harrison songs by night And beat his foes by day." VOLUNTOWN, Conn., April 6. FZRA BRIGGS.

Why Men Don't Go to Church. From the London Evening Standard.

Nelson, presiding at the meeting of the Free and Open Church Association, said there was great controversy about why men do not come to church; but it was proved that they would come to special men's services, and also to early commun ion. His opinion was that if the sexes were divided, men on one side, women on the other, men would come to church. Men did not like intruding into a seat where there were three or four gayly dressed females. He had an experience of the kind at Eastbourne not long ago, and although they did not take any notice of an old fellow like him, he thought a serious young man would have felt

American Bulls for Mexican Bullfights.

From the Merican Herald.

Texan bulls have never before been used in the Texan buils have never before been used in the arena, but Felix Robert has selected a few for a trial, and the fight will be held Sunday. This will be the first time in the history of builfighting that American buils have been entered for the buil ring, and on all the first time in the history of builting for the and afficientation are anxiously awaiting for the corrida. Perhaps the day may not be far distant when the American ganaderias may furnish buils for Mexican rings.

In the Century Magazine for April Lady De Lancey's account of Waterloo has the place of honor The remarkable work of the sculptor Meunier is described, Mr. W. J. Bryan discourses on socialism, Mr. Sylvester Baxter on public squares and the La Rochefoucauld-Doudeauville palace in Paris is shown to us. Four short stories, with Dr. Weir Mitchell's and Mrs. Humphry Ward's serials, make up the fiction, and Mr. F. T. Hill's account of

Reply to an Argument for Corporal Punish

ment by Parents and Teachers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIZE article in one of the April magazines by the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, entitled, "The Decadence of Positive Authority," arrest attention, not only because of its pessimistic tone, but because it inferentially asks for larger measure of physical punishment e children by parents, and distinctly advocate cornoral punishment in our schools.

As to the matter of corporal punishmen in the home and in the school, what reason is there for advocating a return to the crude conditions of the past? A child infringes rule of the home, which angers the parent the guardian-and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, when corporal punishment is administered, it is by a person not in a nor-mal frame of mind—the child is punished by the infliction of physical pain. If a child has any spirit—and most children who incur physical punishment are children of spirit—be naturally resents the infliction of pain.

The theory of punishment has always been, or ought to be, correction of a mistaken notion existing in the mind of the chile The child is angered, and in most cases the result is that he considers himself wronged, that he has a grievance himself, and just the opposite effect from what was intended produced in him The great defect in our penology to-day

is that the results attained are not corrective This principle is already recognized and there is an effort on the part of penologists to invent means by which the criminal class may be led to believe that they are not being punished, but helped. The effort to attain this end is not based upon sickly sentiment but upon a right understanding of human nature. The criminal class is a product unfortunate conditions brought about birth and social surroundings over which ti oriminal himself in most cases has no control oriminal himself in most cases has no control oriminal himself in most cases has no control original All these measures run counter to the old ide and to Dr. Parkhurst's idea that brutali

and to Dr. Parknurst's idea that brutality must be met by brutality.

I believe that the consensus of opinion among the educators of the time is that a distinct advance was made for the cause of education when corporal punishment was banished from the public school is primarily for the pupil. By training him in the right way society ultimately is hereafted.

school is primarily for the pupil. By training him in the right way society ultimately is benefited.

The best teacher is the one who is able to appeal to the finer sensibilities of the pupil. It is apparent that the slightest dislike in the mind of the pupil for the teacher interfere materially with such an appeal. If the teacher applies brute force he may get mastery over the bad nature of the child, but it is hard to understand how he can command that respect and admiration which produces confidence in the mind of his scholar for what he teaches. He must do something more than conquer the nature of the child. If the pupil is abnormal his effort should be to change the nature, or—to put if another way—to build up within the child ideals which will help him to combat his own badness. Can the teacher do this by inflicting corporal punishment? "A teacher who is forbidden to resort to corporal punishment is already beaten on her own ground," says Dr. Parkhurst. If that is so, then the teacher is not the kind of teacher that she ought to be.

The object of education in these days is to do something more than instill a knowledge of science or literature. It is to build character: in a word, to raise ideals. This can only be done with the spirit of love. The infliction of corporal punishment is not calculated to create that spirit.

Charlies C. Pilgerim. fliction of corporal Publication of Corporal Publication of Charles C. Pilgrim.

CHU ESTI AU NE ESTI?

Beauties of the Esperantoed Shakespeare

and Homer, Surpassing the Originals. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE SET day or two ago you wrote: "We may expect b fore the year is out to read the works of Shake speare, and perhaps the poems of Tennyson and Browning, translated by some philanthropic soph more into the beauteous Esperanto." As a matt by Dr. Zamenhof himself. Mo: the translation is really a creditable performs for instance, it is fully as good as the French version. Owing to similarities of general structure and rhythm, the Esperanto versions of the Illad" and of the "Aneld" are much better bot

in spirit and in form, than any English version ye Really, why should not Esperanto be available for literary purposes, and especially for translation of European poetry? The vocabulary of the lasguage has been taken bodlly from the European ongues: its vowel sounds are full and harmonic its grammar, though extremely simple, permits of great flexibility in the construction of sentence.
Its accentual system and its termination of words Italian languages-acknowledged to be the m

harmonious tongues in Europe. Allow me to give you the Esperanto version of the first four lines of the Iliad. The vowels are pronounced as in German or Italian; the accent is always on the penultimate syllable: Kantu, diino, koleron de la Peleido Achilo

Gin, kin al la Achajoj kauzis mizerojn sennombraja Kaj en Aidon dejetis multegajn animojn kursgaja harouloj kaj faris korpojn iliajn akiro Al rabobirdoj kaj hundo. "J" in Esperanto is the sign of the plural, and is pronounced as English "y." "Chu" indicates that the sentence is interrogative in form. Nouns end

in "o." adjectives in "a." infinities in "I " the new

ent indicative in "as," the past in "is" and the im-

Bearing these few points in mind, let your readers pronounce aloud slowly the extract, and the compare it with the original. I think that the will be surprised to discover how successfully Esperanto comes out from this ordeal I shall always be glad to hear from those inter

ested in Esperanto. J. F. TWOMBLY, Secretary American Esperanto Association, Boulevard Station, Boston BROOKLINE, Mass., April 6.

V. Sekspir's Hamleto, Begido de Danujo TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your predict tion that "we may expect before the year is out to read the works of Shakespeare, and perhaps the poems of Tennyson and Browning, translated by ome philanthropic sophomore into the beautcout Esperanto," has already in part been fulfilled. No 71 of the "Biblioteko de la Lingvo Internacia Esperanto" is "Hamleto, Regido de Danujo. Tragedio en kvin aktoj de V. Sekspir. Tradukis L. Zamenhof. Nurnbergo, 1894." Dr. Zamenhaf, his no sophomore, but the learned invento

peranto. Perhaps you will have space for a few lines by way of specimen: Hamleto-Chu esti au ne esti-tiel staras Nun ia demando: chu pli noble estas Elporti chiujn batojn, chiujn sagojn De la kolera sorto, au sin armi Kontrau la tuta maro de mizero! Kaj per la kontraustaro ilin fini? Formorti—dormi, kaj nenio plu! Kaj sell, ke la dormo tute finis Doloron de la koro, la mil batojn. Heredon de la korpo—tio estas Tre dezirinda celo. Morti-dormi-

Trankvile dormi! Jes sed ankau songo! 1 would gladly transcribe more, but "mallongeck estas la spirito de sago." W. S. ITHACA, April 6.

Settling a Title.

From the Washington Star A cynical man of the world was engaged in a other day with a former army chaplain, when the arbstone conversation on Seventh street were joined by a rather nervous looking individual.

The former chaptain introduced the nervous man to the cynical person in this manner; "Mr. Smith, allow me to present to you Capt.

Blank." As the captain proffered his good right hand b the man of the world the latter drawled "A-h, C-a-p-t-a-t-n Blank, ch? Salvation Army canal boat or military?"

Woman Mineral Surveyor Tonopah correspondence Sacramento !

Miss May Bradford of Tonopah is believed to be her fitness has been given a commission by Surveyor General Kyle of Reno. She has several con tracts for surveying large mining properties in the mountains near Tonopah and Goldfield.

Frenzied Finance.

Architect-What do you want to pay for your

Customer-Only the amount by which it will

A Circus. Visitor-What a well behaved little boy. Mother-Yes; I told him if he was good he could watch his father take up the carpet.

A Sad Measure.
Friend—How many lines has a sonnet?

Poet-All mine appear to have had 28.